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Two New Bees

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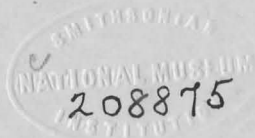
Two New Bees.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Anthophora stanfordiana n. sp.—♀. Length about 15 mm.; black, with erect black hair, except that the mesothorax as far back as the hind edge of the tegulæ, and the dorsum of the second abdominal segment except basally, are thickly covered with ochraceous hair, and there is a little pale hair in other places, namely on the face, labrum, hind margin of third dorsal abdominal segment, and especially on the fourth and fifth ventral segments of the abdomen, where the light hairs are both numerous and long. The femora are dark red, but the tibiæ are reddish-black, while the tarsi are dark with the small joints reddish; the hair on the legs is black, but the middle tibiæ are tipped with pale, and there is at the apex of the basal joints of the hind tarsi a very conspicuous golden brush; the spurs of the middle legs are dark with strongly curved red tips. Tegulæ black and shining, with close minute punctures; wings fuliginous, basal nervure meeting transverse-medial.

♂. Length about 15 mm.; black, the clypeus, supraclypeal stripe, labrum, spot on mandibles, lateral face-marks and front of scape, light yellow; the upper edge of the lateral face-marks is deeply concave, the orbital side ending in a sharp point at the lower level of the antennæ sockets; flagellum entirely black; hair at face, front and cheeks long and white, of occiput black; hair of thorax long and creamy-white, except on hind part of mesothorax, scutellum, and between the wings and the middle and hind coxæ, where it is black; mesothorax and scutellum with smooth and shining areas; wings considerably lighter than in the female; legs with mixed black and light hair, long and white on outside of tibiæ and tarsi, purpureo-fuscous on inner side of basal joint of anterior tarsi, bright orange-ferruginous in the same position on the middle and hind tarsi; middle legs simple; basal joint of hind tarsi flattened and contorted, with a large tooth on the anterior margin; abdomen with erect hair, entirely yellowish-white on the first two segments, sparser and black on the others, with some long white hairs at the sides; apical segment strongly convex, bidentate, tomentose basally, with a slight longitudinal keel; venter with a band of light hair.

Hab.—One of each sex, collected May 17, 1892, by W. G. Johnson on the campus of Stanford University, California. The species is allied to *A. bomboides*, and would even better merit the name than that insect. It is one of the finest and most interesting bees in our fauna, and it seems remarkable that it has so long remained undescribed. Prof. V. L. Kellogg, to whom I am indebted for the specimens, kindly gives me the following information; "I have, among other specimens, per-



haps two dozen taken from a single colony, the individual nests of which were all put in close together. This colony was situated in the side of a deep bank in somewhat sandy but nevertheless very hard and compact soil. Each entrance was capped by a long tube, two or three inches in length, made of bits of soil stuck together, and bent down so as to make the entrance obscure when looked at from above; also so as to protect the opening from falling water. The nest-tubes were about one-half inch in diameter." (Litt., Nov. 20, 1903.)

***Megachile latimanus grindeliarum* subsp. n.**

♀. Length 14 millim.; the light pubescence yellowish throughout; vertex and disc of mesothorax with much black hair (as in *mendica*), but scutellum with yellowish hair; abdominal bands weaker and narrower (with shorter hair), yellowish-tinged, with the overlapping pale orange hairs on the last two bands conspicuous; the erect black hair does not overlap the bands, nor does it project laterally (as it does in *monardarum*) so as to be conspicuous at the sides when the abdomen is viewed from above; ventral scape orange throughout; second recurrent nervure ending very near to the second (morphologically third) transverse-cubital; hair on inner side of basal joint of all the tarsi bright orange; apical dorsal segment of abdomen with erect yellowish bristles; abdomen perceptibly narrower than in *latimanus*.

Hab.—Colorado Springs Colorado, Sept. 10, (Cockerell). One at flowers of *Grindelia squarrosa*. Another, with denuded mesothorax, from the same locality.

The discovery of the male will probably show whether *grindeliarum* is really a race of *latimanus*, or a valid species. It seems just possible though not at all probable that it is the female of *M. avara*, of which the male only is known. It will be known from *M. nevadensis* by the ventral scopa being without black at the tip; the dorsal apical segment in *nevadensis* is said to be pale sericeous, that is, resembling that of *M. mendica*, and not that of the restricted group of *latimanus*, Robertson's genus *Xanthosarus*. The very much denser punctuation of the mesothorax, as well as the absence of projective black hairs at the sides of the abdomen, readily distinguish *grindeliarum* from *monardarum*. The description of *M. vidua*, Smith, so nearly accords with *grindeliarum* that I at first thought it possible that it might be applicable; but our insect is so unlike *M. maritima* (the European representative of *vidua*) that I do not think it can be *vidua*.

